

The Lacombe Guardian

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Canadian Casualties Exceed 5000

Ottawa, April 30.—Private messages received here from London indicate that the casualties among the Canadians in the desperate fighting north of Ypres were even greater than has been calculated. According to these messages the loss will run into a total of over 5,000, including over 600 killed and 2,500 wounded. The missing, it is assumed, will run close to the two thousand mark.

A German official dispatch of several days ago claims that 1,000 Canadians had been captured. This would indicate that a large number of those described as missing may later on have to be added to the dead.

FOUGHT BACK TO BACK UN- TIL SUPPORT CAME

London, April 26.—Under the caption of "Avenging Canadians," a *Morning Post* correspondent, describing Friday's engagement, says this battle is unique as being the first great event of its kind in Canadian history, for the Canadian troops can claim it as their own and the glory of it. They were holding the extreme left of the British line. Preparing the ground by means of their poison bombs, the Germans, driving through Langemarck and Pilkem, forced a passage across the canal between Zonnebeke and Helles. In the village of Zonnebeke French, Zouaves and Fusiliers, and machine gunners, with Belgian reinforcements caught in the stupifying fumes of gas bombs, were taken at a disadvantage, and despite valiant efforts of their supporting lines were forced to give way.

Pouring their masses across the canal, the Germans then swung to their left and attacked a considerable portion of the Canadian forces in the rear. The Canadians, facing both ways, fought like lions, for it was bayonet work now and the hardy colonials, practically back to back, were battling for their lives. Meanwhile the supports, of which there were good bodies at all points, were hurried up and mingled with Zouaves, who by this time sorrowfully fell in with the Germans, rank upon the German lines. They cut them clean through to the surrounding Canadians and the whole mass charged on to recapture the lost positions. Yet only were the allies' trenches recovered, but still sweeping onward, the averaging Canadians gained a footing in the lines that the Germans had previously occupied in this glorious onslaught. Whole companies of Germans were entirely wiped out. Great numbers of machine guns were captured, and German field guns, which had closely followed the advancing infantry, were compelled to beat a hasty retreat to safer quarters. The Canadians had saved the line, and though they have lost heavily, they have received more than they have given.

According to a Times correspondent, the Canadians on Friday were pitted against a number of Hungarian regiments which had been brought up to fill a gap in the Duke of Wurttemberg's army. The breaking of the French line very seriously exposed the left of the division of Canadians held in reserve to the north of Ypres. The division was compelled to retire, leaving the four guns in the enemy's hands. But the troops responded to the call with magnificent dash and spirit, and with two brilliant bayonet charges they forced the enemy to retreat in disorder. They not only recovered the lost guns but took many prisoners and drove the enemy out of Pilkem. Such deeds cannot be done without heavy losses, and the losses of the whole German people have

the "Canadians in this brilliant grown together. And we believe action are heavy."

The whole of the Paris press pays homage this morning to the admirable and marvellous dash of the "Glorious Canadian contingent."

Lord Charles Beresford, inspecting Northamptonshire volunteers yesterday, said their hearts had been thrilled by the story of the gallantry of the Canadians. "Canadians saved the day, and the story of their glorious achievement gave fresh meaning to our patriotic songs across the sea. They had already seen what Canadians were capable of in previous wars."

HADLEY MURDER A REPETITION OF ZABERN OUTRAGE

London, April 19.—Of the smaller incidents of the war none has stirred British feeling so deeply as what Sir Edward Grey calls the "murder" of young Hadley, by Captain Nicolay, a German officer, on a train from Berlin. Apparently some members of the German government were ashamed of the facts, for although Hadley was shot on August 1, neither his relatives nor the British authorities were able to obtain any particulars until November.

"It is Zabern all over," says the *Westminster Gazette*, which says: "It is quite true that the German people were a good deal irritated over the Zabern incident, but if ended in such a way, it would be the first victory of German militarism. We see, too, how in a wider sphere this, in order to be first, doctrine is acted upon with most lamentable consequences. When last August, Russia gave the order for mobilization, Germany declared war in order to be the first. Captain Nicolay committed murder in order to be first just as at Zabern, Lieutenant Von Postner wounded the same soldier because, as the military court, which acquitted Von Postner said, he could assume that he was going to be attacked and could not wait until the knife was in his ribs."

"By way of letting the Czar know that the Kaiser was a Prussian officer, a little delay and a little consideration might have saved the peace of Europe just as it might have saved the life of Hadley. Both were murdered by the heirs of German militarism and of ruthlessness as of the most every day sets some new monstrosity."

Sir John Eardley-Wilmot, in his defense of Hadley, has prepared a detailed statement in reply to the German account obtained through Ambassador Gerard, although the admissions of the latter sit on themselves damaging enough. Sir John says that the German official report is absolutely untrue. He adds: "It was a cold-blooded murder of an innocent and unarmed private citizen without any provocation."

Mrs. Prather, Hadley's housekeeper, was kept in a German prison until Nov. 21 and is still in broken health as a result.

The Star says editorially: "The German government rewarded the cold-blooded murderer for his deeds, but it concealed the awful story. Not till Nov. 26 did the murder come out and not until April did the American ambassador succeed in extracting the German statement. It is evident the German government strove hard to suppress the truth which now sakes the world."

"The murder is very black, but infinitely blacker is the conduct of the court martial and the conduct of the German government. The fellow officers of Nicolay condemned the murder. The division was compelled to retire, leaving the four guns in the enemy's hands. But the troops responded to the call with magnificent dash and spirit, and with two brilliant bayonet charges they forced the enemy to retreat in disorder. They not only recovered the lost guns but took many prisoners and drove the enemy out of Pilkem. Such deeds cannot be done without heavy losses, and the losses of

that sooner or later they will exact against it. A nation of 70,000,000 cannot live permanently in bondage to this devil. Either this devil will destroy the German people, or the German people will destroy this devil."

London, April 17.—Despite the German submarine warfare against British merchant ships, the first month's experience of the board of trade in operating its plan of insuring others and men of war risks has proved satisfactory. In fact, it is found that it has been decided to make a fifty per cent reduction in the rates of the premiums charged. It is stated that all six months policies issued will be made valid for one year.

UNITED STATES REPLIES TO NOTE FROM GERMANY

Washington, April 23.—The United States government replied Wednesday to the recent memorandum in which Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, declared that "if the American people desire to observe neutrality they will find means to stop the excessive importation of arms to one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany," especially the trade in foodstuffs.

The American note, which was signed by Secretary of State Bryan, was drafted at the Canadian department, but was finally prepared by President Wilson himself. After pointing out that the language used by Count Von Bernstorff "is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States in the performance of its duties as a neutral," the note "takes it for granted that no such implication was intended," and suggests that "evidently the German ambassador is laboring under certain false impressions."

It is then declared that while the relations of the United States with any one of the belligerents can not easily be made a subject of discussion with either government," such correspondence between the United States and the allies has been published showing "the steadfast nature" of the American government "to acknowledge the right of any belligerent to alter the accepted rules of war insofar as they affect the rights and interests of neutrals."

The attitude of the United States on the question of exportation of arms is restated—namely, that to place any embargo on arms during the progress of a war would be a "direct violation of the neutrality of the United States." The note refers to the spirit of friendship which the United States desires always to manifest toward Germany and its people, and concludes with the declaration that the neutrality of the United States "is founded upon the firm basis of conscience and good will."

The communication was delivered by messenger to Count Von Bernstorff, and by mutual agreement with the German embassy to the state department it public.

EVASION OF WAR TAX WILL BE PROSECUTED

Ottawa, April 23.—It has been brought to the attention of the post office department that some business firms desiring to avoid paying the war tax have been making arrangements for the delivery of accounts, bills, circulars, etc., through means other than the post office.

This is contrary to the postal act, and a warning is issued that the post office department will insist that the law be lived up to rigidly, and will not allow business firms to take any means of avoiding paying the war tax.

All letters conveyed, received, collected, sent, or delivered in contravention of the post office act will be seized and necessary steps immediately taken for the prosecution of the offender. It is the duty of all the human race, in all cases where the law has been transgressed,

Allies Circumvent German Gas

Paris, April 26.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office tonight:

"To the north of Ypres, on the left of the battle front, we have made very sensible progress, and have driven back the enemy, in killing on his heavy losses. The Germans have employed a new asphyxiating gas, but a means of protection has been put into service, which has given the best of results among our Belgian allies and ourselves."

A spirited infantry engagement has taken place near Fay, to the north of Chaudun, for the possession of an excavation caused by the explosion of a German mine. Our troops dislodged the enemy from it, and have maintained the position, notwithstanding two counter-attacks.

"In Champs, however, the Germans attempted an attack, which was immediately arrested.

"On the heights of the Meuse on the front comprising Les Espagnols, St. Remy and the trench of the Meuse, our troops have suffered a complete check. Despite the extreme violence of the German effort, we remain masters of the whole of the position at Les Espagnols, the slopes of which are covered with bodies of dead Germans."

"At the trench of Colonne, our withdrawal of the day before yesterday, which was temporary, in which we suffered the loss of not a single canon, was immediately followed by successful counter-attacks on our part. The Germans delivered their attack with less than two divisions,"

"In the Ypres sector, after the bombardment of extreme violence, succeeded in gaining a foothold on the summit of Hartmannswiller. We occupy at a distance of about 100 metres from the summit the positions from which we carried out our attack of March 22, and it was from those positions that we set out on the 24th to capture the summit by an assault which lasted seven minutes."

SECOND BIG BATTLE OF FLANDERS AT DEADLOCK

Paris, April 26.—The German assault at La Bassée continued yesterday without gaining ground. The engagement between Ypres and Bapaume has been virtually a deadlock since the stirring events of last Thursday and Friday. These two fronts are the scene of the most intense fighting of the second great battle of Flanders. At both points the Germans are struggling desperately to push forward infantry and artillery. Ypres has been destroyed by artillery fire, but is held against German possession by the British artillery. In the river Yser, northeast of Ypres the Germans are concentrating their attack to gain the canal banks west of Langemarck.

WILSON'S WORDS FLOUTED BY PRESS OF GERMANY

Amsterdam, April 23.—Commenting on the address of President Wilson at the luncheon of the Associated Press, at New York, April 20, the *Volksische Zeitung* of Berlin says:

"We could believe in the inclination of the United States after the war to play the role to which President Wilson refers, namely, to prepare assistance for both belligerents. If Americans during the war had acted in accordance with the principle of assistance to neither side. The purveyors of arms and ammunition to adversaries cannot, all of a sudden, pretend to be the impartial friend of all belligerents in the negotiations at the conclusion of the war."

The *Local Anzeiger of Berlin*

says: "President Wilson is mighty mystified by the innocence his sort of neutrality will be acknowledged and valued by the belligerents as fair play. It is impossible for Germany and her allies to esteem, as a sign of self-control, one-sided patronage by the continued toleration of a most extensive supply of arms, combined with humble endurance of all English oppression of neutral commerce. So far as Germany is concerned, President Wilson need not trouble about preparations for help after the war."

The *Cologne Gazette* says: "As a philosophical and academic thesis

President Wilson's views may

have value, but in the light of the sanguinary experience through which Europe is passing, it is like mockery."

INDIA SELLS WHEAT TO VALUE OF \$145,000,000

London, April 23.—Under arrangements by the imperial government for controlling the sale of Indian wheat, exports to the amount of 2,000,000 tons will be sold under government auspices. This is probably the largest transaction of the kind on record.

The first cargo has been sold at 77 shillings per quarter. Assuming that an average price of 65 shillings is obtained, the whole amount involved will reach about \$29,000,000 (\$145,000,000).

The Indian wheat committee, of which Lord Lucas is chairman, has issued full explanatory details of the steps taken by the Indian government to control prices of wheat in India. This has been done by appointing firms engaged in the trade to be government agents and by fixing the maximum price, which will be gradually reduced as the season advances. Any profits accruing on the sale of the above mentioned wheat surplus will remain the Indian revenue.

FIVE U. S. SECRETARY UNDER DRUGS ACT

Nanton, April 23.—In what was supposed to have been a test case between the druggists and the U.S.A. regarding the sale of strichnine without a pharmacist's license, J. L. Coney, secretary of the *Caley U.P.A.*, was fined \$20 and costs. The evidence was heard before two magistrates, but the judgment was given by the finance committee to sell at a profit of 30c. to make expenses. No strichnine was sold to anyone not recognized as a member, and all the rules governing the sale of poison were observed. The farmers have not yet announced whether they will appeal the case.

EFWORTH LEAGUE

At the annual meeting of the EFWL League the executive elected for the coming year stands as follows:

Rev. E. T. Scroggs, Hon. Pres.; Mrs. E. L. Miser, Vice Pres.; Miss Edith Rose, Vice Pres.

Christian Endeavor Dept.; Mr. Seymour Edmunds, Vice President Missionary Dept.

Miss Olivia Reeves, Vice-President Social and Literary Dept.; Miss Laycock, Vice-President Citizenship Dept.

Mr. Chas. Adams, Sec.-Treas.

Miss Bertha Ross, Pianist.

The topics assigned for the coming year are especially good in each department. Next Monday evening will begin with the annual Christian Endeavor Department, "The Christian Religion," with monthly roll call. There will be one each month of a series, "The Problems of Young Christians." All interested are cordially invited.

Canadians Have a Hard Fight

Ottawa, April 25.—Twenty-one killed and 59 wounded is the toll taken upon Canadian officers in the heavy fighting of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, north of Ypres which, according to reports, is still going on. A list issued tonight contains the names of 21 officers killed, including three colonels—Lieut. Col. Hart McFetridge, commanding the 7th battalion of Vancouver; Lieut. Col. Russell Lambert Boyle, of Crossfield, Alta., commanding the 19th battalion, and Lieut. Col. Arthur Percival Birchall, of the Canadian permanent staff.

No word has yet been received at the militia department, indicating the probable loss to killed and wounded of the Canadian rank and file in the three days' fighting. With the loss of officers running up to 90 it is altogether probable that casualty lists of non-coms. and men still to come in will total 600 or 700, and may be as high as 1,000.

In addition to the three colonels, McFetridge, Birchall and Boyle, three majors, eight captains and seven lieutenants were killed. It is estimated that there are over 500 Canadian officers with the rank and file still to come in. The losses of the men of the rank and file will commence to come in tomorrow.

The severity of the fighting in which the Canadian first expeditionary division has been engaged is indicated by the large casualty lists. The reports state that the Canadian losses amounted to 2,000,000,000 lire, equivalent to \$100,000,000. The Indian wheat committee, of which Lord Lucas is chairman, has issued full explanatory details of the steps taken by the Indian government to control prices of wheat in India. This has been done by appointing firms engaged in the trade to be government agents and by fixing the maximum price, which will be gradually reduced as the season advances. Any profits accruing on the sale of the above mentioned wheat surplus will remain the Indian revenue.

Fighting throughout Saturday, April 24, and the fighting is still going on.

The Canadian heavy battery of 4.7 guns, which was lost on Thursday or Friday and afterwards retaken by the Canadians, was not located behind the lines of Canadian infantry, but behind the French lines, immediately to the left of the Canadian rear. The French were driven from their position by asphyxiating bombs, the reports declare, and forced back over the Canadian battery in their rear. The pieces were captured by two magistrates, but the judgment was given by the finance committee to sell at a profit of 30c. to make expenses. No strichnine was sold to anyone not recognized as a member, and all the rules governing the sale of poison were observed. The farmers have not yet announced whether they will appeal the case.

GERMANS HAVE LOST INITIATIVE AT TACK

London, April 23.—A correspondent to *The Times* in Eastern France, summing up the fighting about the St. Mihiel wedge, says:

"The net result of the autumn and winter campaign is that the Germans have lost their initial advantage of attack and their line is now being besieged by the French."

The correspondent emphasizes the importance of the capture of Les Espagnols, "in the teeth of the German crown prince," and now that the French "are steadily pushing forward from Verdun towards Metz," says that the strength of the German positions in the Toul Verdun region is now more apparent than real.

"It seems to be certain," he adds, "that the Germans have begun to withdraw their heavy guns from Camp de Romane." Confirmation of this would be important because it was impossible for the French to occupy St. Mihiel, even if the rumors that the Germans have evacuated it are true, unless the Germans also quitted Camp de Romane.

Repairing the Ships at Sea

British Navy Has Floating Shipbuilding Plant.

Every British warship carries a large force of blacksmiths and other mechanics, as well as a completely equipped workshop for repairing ships.

Quite apart from her actual driving machinery, a battleship has an electric lighting system sufficient to give her day and night power; she has wonderful hydraulic engines for moving her ponderous gun turrets; her hatches and steam packet boats; her steering is done by machinery; and she also has elaborate apparatus for damage control.

Any one of these may go wrong at any moment, but, unless the break down is very serious, the repairs are made quickly, by our own mechanics and electricians.

Even quite serious damage is temporarily patched up so that the vessel can return to sea.

There was a case in point when the Good Hope bumped on the rocks in Plymouth Sound, and the ship had to make important manoeuvres. Her bent plates and ribs were driven in a foot in half a dozen places, and the hull was leaking.

Yet her own people tackled the damage, and by the use of collision bulkheads and temporary patches she was able to make good her manoeuvres before being docked.

The Wallaroo, one of the Australian cruisers, had a similar experience.

Her hull was also hit by a torpedo from the Royal Arthur.

The torpedo had not a war head, or

any explosive charge, but it did

cause a hole in the hull.

Even then the damage was repaired.

The Vulcan is known as a "torpedo-strike cruiser," and is in some ways the most powerful ship in the world.

She is a good sized craft, of about seven thousand tons, and can steam eighteen knots, and cruise for 10,000 miles without a stop.

The first thing you notice about the Vulcan are the two enormous cranes, or derricks, which rise amaz- ingly and are so powerful that they can lift a seventy-ton vessel out of the water to the deck in a few seconds.

These derricks are fastened into the very keel of the ship, and when at war cause but a comparative silent noise.

On her deck she carries big launches which can be used for sweeping for mines, while down below she has a magazine as big as a hundred torpedoes, as well as stores of mines.

The Vulcan's speed is lower than the U.S.A.'s converted liner, of about eleven thousand tons.

The lathes, punching and drilling tools are on the upper deck, so low the helms and guns with six forged plates a flat square, and a steam hammer.

But what her people are most proud of is that all the men are expert in making heavy castings. This is quite unique. No other ship in the world is similarly fitted.

Besides all these she has a copper-smiths' shop for doing boiler repairs, and a carpenter's shop. There are also a painter's and plumbers' shop, with all kinds of tools, and an electricals' shop, where dynamos, armatures, and all the apparatus of searchlights can be repaired.

She is a real floating dockyard, and her crew of highly trained mechanics are expert in repairing ships, that they can not only repair any warship, but—if necessary—build one!

Boff's Luck

His Watch Was Not Greatly Damaged, But a Little Jar Stopped It.

As Higginby Boffi cracked his neck to which the accented bellows of the anchor of the rising gas bag swung by his vest pocket, neatly extracted from his pocket, he was about to swing by his chain as a hanging against a church spire and other objects of prominence.

He had just reached the top of a tall building, when a sharp blow from a stone jar, which was passing over Streetcar City, Boffi was sent to the ground, for his watch had become detached and was falling. Curse! It was the time of the Dingle Building, 112 stories above the ground. From down below Boffi could hear the musical crash as the jar fell, and the jar itself.

Obtaining a permit from the superintendent, Boffi, not taking time to wait for the elevator, rushed up the 112 flights of steps to the top, where he followed the bellows through the timbale of his watch smashing again an obstruction reached his ears.

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"Just my luck!" said Boffi, exclaiming. "It's stopped."—Louisville Times.

Ardent Admirer—Dearest, I have brought you no par. Christmas gift. I ask you to take me for the present. Chinese Widow—Well, if it is to be only temporary, you are mine.

Clerk—Mr. Go'dburg, as I am going to marry I would like more salary. What do you want? Clerk—Ten dollars a week. Boss—My gracious! How many women are you going to marry?

Teacher—What is the difference between militarism and militancy? Pupil—Militancy is the feminine for militarism!

Germany Must Pay

A Day of Reckoning is Coming When the Germans Will be Judged by the Nations.

The Germans have stamped upon the countries and left to desolate; and it is regrettable to think there is no way to stop them. They have shown righteous indignation at these ruthless and abominable deeds "malitia."

Quite apart from her actual driving machinery, a battleship has an electric lighting system sufficient to give her day and night power; she has wonderful hydraulic engines for moving her ponderous gun turrets; she has other machinery, such as a pump boat, and steam packet boats; her steering is done by machinery; and she also has elaborate apparatus for damage control.

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Preserved Art Treasure

How Parisians Saved Venus From the Germans.

True to their reputation as lovers of art, the French army drew near the French capital, one of the first acts of the Germans was to try to place the art treasures of the Louvre in safety. The paintings of Raphael, Titian, Paolo Veronese, Rembrandt, and others, were packed up and shipped to Brest. Those who could, if necessary, be put on ships and saved from the country.

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PRESIDENT SUSPENDER NONE SO EASY

The Island of Cyprus

The Most Valuable and Important in the Levant.

The island of Cyprus, which has been annexed by Great Britain, following a declaration of war on Turkey, is the most valuable and important in the Levant. It had an area of 3,600 square miles, and is situated on the mouth of the gulf of Iskanderun, sixty miles west of Latakia, in Syria, with which it is connected by cable.

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The Nature of Clays

Probably one of the greatest natural resources of the west is in the supply of clays, which are used for manufacturing purposes. Investigations now going on indicate that clays will be found adapted to the manufacture of goods as well, such as porcelain and china.

Brick clay—the character of the clays employed for different purposes are as follows:

Kayton clays are white burning clays composed mainly of silicon alumina with a low percentage of Fluxes.

Fine clays are always capable of being fired at a temperature of 1,200° F. No clay should be fired at a temperature higher than the fusing temperature of 1,000° F.

Silica clays are white burning clays composed of 80% kaolin and 20% feldspar.

Stoneware clays are also generally white burning clays.

Common clays are white burning clays composed of 50% kaolin and 50% feldspar.

Shower pipes are white burning clays.

Water pipes are white burning clays.

Stoneware clays are also generally white burning clays.

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The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

WHERE THE PROFIT ON A & G. W. BONDS WENT TO

Several times the discussions in the legislature brought to mind the celebrated debates and investigations into the notorious Alberta & Great Waterways railway. One thing was cleared up in a statement by the premier. It will be remembered that the A. & G. W. people disposed of the bonds at par, and the Morgan firm which secured the bonds from the A. & G. W. disposed of them at 110 and in some cases even better than that. That made a difference of something like \$700,000 in the two transactions. There was some suspicion, voiced out loud, that some of the money clung to some members of the legislature, and perhaps to some members of the cabinet.

When Leader Michener, in his genial, whole-hearted and buoyant manner, for which he is famous, made the suggestion in the house recently, it brought a quick and decisive denial by the premier.

He said: "I think that in regard to this matter, this is a good time that I should state that one of the English partners of the house, Mr. Morgan informed me that so far as their profit on these bonds was concerned, it went entirely to themselves. . . . Mr. Smith is the London partner, and he looks after that matter. He told me that when they bought these bonds they did not anticipate being able to sell them for anything like 110, but the bonds were not delivered to them until some months afterwards. There had been a considerable change in the market and they had been able to get it."

That clears that up.

THE PATRONAGE SYSTEM

The following article, copied from the editorial columns of a Conservative journal, admits the truth of the charges made by the Liberals, and is otherwise worthy of perusal.

The recent admission at Ottawa that certain contracts have been awarded only to parties who were on the patronage list of the government reveals a condition in Canadian politics against which the voice of honest men on both sides should be raised.

For several months the government has been putting forward an appeal after appeal for not only a united loyalty but for a generous loyalty on the part of the people of Canada. In the "patriotism and production" campaign the patriotism end of the appeal has been by no means forgotten. Then there have been big increases in taxes of many kinds, with an open appeal in parliament for loyalty and good-will on the part of the people to pay these cheerfully, remembering that the country was defending the homes of the people. There have been appeals for the patriotic fund, for red cross work, and other similar movements of a patriotic nature. In every city and town circle of women have been giving their efforts in sewing for the soldiers, and the socks for soldiers have been knitted and bought and donated by the hundreds and thousands of patriots.

The appeal for a generous patriotism which has been sounded from Ottawa might be summed up in some such words as these: "Canada is at war. Our bones and country are in danger. It is no time to put selfish interests first; it is a time for unselfishness, for forgetting party differences, for generosity—even for giving up our lives to volunteer for service." And the people have responded.

Investigation has now shown that the appeal for a generous loyalty on the part of the war office has all been intended for application outside its own doors. The admission that all contracts have been awarded on the basis of a patronage list indicates a spirit within the militia department which, in contrast to the

appeal made to the people, might be summed up thus: "This is our chance. We will not put the party's interests first; we will put ours first, for selfishness, the proper's interests can look out for themselves."

The patronage system, common to both political parties in Canada, is now, and for years has been a disgrace to the nation. It is a form of political corruption, wrong at any time, but more corrupt and more detestable than ever if practised at a time when the common people, without thought of self or party, are giving of their very life blood to defend the nation.

The premier would do himself credit if he would declare that at least during the continuance of the war the system would be abolished.

ENGLAND'S NEW ISLAND

England's recent proclamation of the annexation of Cyprus turns back the pages of history to the days when King Richard Coeur de Lion conquered the island from the Emperor Isaac of Constantinople, who had behaved dismally to the Lady Berengaria of Navarre, whom the king subsequently married in the chapel of the Castle of Limassol.

These things happened more than seven centuries ago, and now once again an English king claims the sovereignty of Cyprus.

King Richard sold the island to the Templars. They could not

pay the full price, and so Cyprus came back to King Richard, who gave it to Guy of Lusignan, the dispossessed king of Jerusalem.

Thus Cyprus, the island of Aphrodite, Adromedon and of Saint Barnabas, became an outpost of Latin civilization in the Levant and one of the most important trading centres of the Middle Ages.

The story of the island from 1200 to 1570 is one of the most extravagant pages of history. The delicious climate and lovely surroundings promoted a fabulous luxury and an amazing lead-in insolence. The kings who for centuries clung to the shadowy title of the lost Jerusalem were swine-crowned—such as Niccolò II, King of Cyprus, and King Ferdinand of Aragon, Emperor of Jerusalem. Their court was crowded by the bearers of picturesque titles, dating from the crusades—princes of Galilee and Antioch, counts of Jaffa and Edessa; their tempers were hot and their morals loose, but they erected splendid buildings—great cathedrals, the alabaster of Bellapais, and well-planned castles—and during the days of the Lusignans, Cyprus was more important in the eyes of the world than ever it was before or since. This exotic royalty failed at last, and the island fell into the hands of Venice.

The Venetians starved the island of its revenues and demanded its castles; finally in 1570, it was conquered by Sultan Selim the Sol, the son of the sultan of Trebizond, and the gallant Venetian Marcantonio Bragadino, who held Famagusta valiantly for six months.

Mark was betrayed after an honorable surrender to Lala Mustafa, and flayed alive. His skin, stuffed with straw, was for a time used as a masthead ensign by his cruel conquerors, and was finally sold to his family.

The Ottoman finished what the Venetians had begun. He closed Famagusta to commerce and built Larnaca in its stead, but to all intents and purposes, Cyprus was neglected and oppressed until they made themselves responsible for its proper administration in 1878.

THE SUBMARINE

A few years ago the great question was whether armor plate or smokeless gun would, in the end, prove the stronger. As the guns increased in size and their projectiles gained in penetration, armors and alloys that gave it greater powers of resistance. The contest seems to have resulted in a victory for the guns. At present no warship, however well protected, can withstand the impact of projectiles from the heaviest naval guns.

Today the contest is between the battleship and the submarine. Not long before the present war broke out, one of the foremost naval authorities of Great Britain started navy circles "by declaring that the day of the dread-

nought was past, and that the submarine was to be the victor in future battles on the sea. He may have been right, but also many who took the opposite view. At times during the past half year events have seemed to confirm his views, but the issue is still doubtful.

Submarines have indeed torpedoed and sunk battleships, but on the other hand several submarines have been rammed and destroyed—in one or two cases by unarmed merchant vessels. The new craft have an advantage in being able to conceal themselves, and thus to make an attack before their presence is suspected; but they are necessarily slow of movement, especially when submerged, and vessels of high speed can run away from them, or baffle them by taking a zigzag course. Moreover, in their very construction there is an element of danger to themselves. If they escape the enemy they are by no means certain to reach the harbor of the sea. A case in point is the recent fate of one of our own submarines in Honolulu harbor.

Unless future experience in this war differs considerably from that of the early months of the conflict, the result is likely to be that both types will survive and gain in effectiveness. For the greater operations of a naval war the huge battleship is necessary. No government that might have to face such a task as reducing the forts of the Dardanelles would think for a moment of stopping the construction of great and powerful battleships; no government that needs the defense of a navy will ever again neglect to provide an active and alert fleet of submarines.—Youth's Companion.

SCOTT STANDS BY LEGISLATION

Premier Scott comes out in the open with his somewhat indecisive temperance legislation, and declares that he will stand or fall upon his temperance policy. That is the kind of a statesman that friends admire and that opponents respect. It is certain that he stands for the best interests of his province, and has the endorsement of the vast majority of the Saskatchewan people.

What Saskatchewan has done by governmental enactment, the people of the province will do by direct vote on July 21. The time is not very far distant, and it is time that the right-thinking people should begin the work of organization in earnest.

As might be expected, the liquor interests are already at work. They never sleep. At this particular time they are trying to make the people believe that they are trying to put a stop to the liquor traffic in this country. The work of their organization is the work of their opponents, and they are trying to make the public believe that restrictive legislation will become the order of the day if the country does not concur in legalizing the liquor traffic. That is as senseless as the usual anti-prohibition argument. There is but one question at issue. Are we satisfied with the liquor traffic? Do we want it among our people, with our children? Or should we banish it from our province? We have the opportunity of destroying the traffic by passing the prohibition bill on July 21. Will any right-thinking, well-intentioned person say a word in behalf of the liquor interests?

HELIGOLAND

British newspapers are advising their government to blow up the little island of Heligoland, Germany's naval stronghold in the North Sea. The island is less than one-third of a mile in superficial area, and with more than 1,000 inhabitants it would be difficult to annihilate it completely if the British fleet could get close enough to batter it for a few days with explosive shells.

"But," as the Weekly Scotsman says, "it is necessary, first, to catch the hare."

The island of Heligoland is one of the most strongly fortified spots in the world, fleets of German war vessels and submarines hover around it, and all the nearby waters are thickly sown with mines. It is impossible, at present, for vessels of the British navy to get near it. It has been such a thorn in the side of the British admiralty, dominating the North Sea, as it does, that

the proposal is made in all seriousness to destroy the island in the way hazard, to supply overpowering forces protecting it, and then scatter the sand and soft rock formations of it into the sea.

A interesting feature of the situation is that the island is owned by the crown from 1514, when it was taken from the Danes, until 1890, when Lord Salisbury sold it to Germany, a great political blunder.

In the year 800 the island was 20 miles in circumference. By 1300 constant erosion from battering of the sea waves had reduced it to forty-five miles in circumference, and in the year 1849 the area had been reduced to four square miles. Today the island is one mile long and about one-half a mile broad.

A remarkable thing is that an area of 500 square miles of the island melted into the sea in less than 300 years. The process of disintegration has been rapid. At one time went on, and in the next 60 years about 100 square miles disappeared.

The population of the island is place never is 2,500; there are small towns and some farms upon it. It is a great bathing resort in summer.

Now the island is given up wholly to the purposes of war, and as a result of that war it may be that this fair spot will be blotted off the map.

CATCHING A TARTAR

"I've caught a Tartar, sir!" the legendary soldier bawls out to his officer. "Well, bring him along, then," shouted the officer in gaily. "I can't, sir," vociferated the soldier. "Why not?" queried the officer, from afar. "He won't let me, sir," roared the soldier, struggling to the grasp of the athletic Yellow Man.

In similar plight today is Germany, when she announced her offensive in the west will be abandoned for other operations in the east. Six months ago it was remarked in these columns that Germany was beaten; the rush on Paris, where the brigand empire had stalled all, had failed, and it only remained for Father Time to emphasize that truth. Lord Kitchener, we see, spoke with expert voice when he said, "not long ago that the war would not begin until 1915." The final result seems clear, but it yet requires even men to put his shoulder to the wheel, and by attrition alone it can hardly declare itself decisively before 1916.

Ever far from us be such boasting as the Gentiles use! Such boasting as the Gentiles use! Or lesser breeds without the law! But still as we watch the Homeric strife, the Germans seem to be impressed upon us that Prussia has received too much credit for her military prowess. That prestige after all was won in the war of 1864 against Denmark, where Prussia and Austria beat small people, in the Seven Weeks' War of 1866 between Prussia and Austria, which was decided by a single battle, and in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, which overthrew Napoleon III, and founded the present German Empire. In the last-pinned struggle Prussia marshalled forces far greater than those of France, and the latter, too, were ill-prepared, badly led, and suffered from a lack of internal cohesion: German method, in fact, was never put to the test—it never had to deal with defeat, nor overwhelming numbers, not adverse conditions.

Having looked upon this picture, look on these—upon the British deeds of 1857 and the French miracle of 1793-95. Who can compare any achievement of the German arms during the last forty years with the desperate fight of the British troops in India in the awful year of the Indian Mutiny, or with French triumphs, inspired by volunteer levies against scattered veterans, in the early years of the Great French Revolution, when the French Republic was struggling for its life against the myriads of every monarchial state in Europe? No comparison is possible.

Concurrently with Germany's reconquest of her West, come striking statements by American observers recently returned from Wilhelm II's empire. They notice, they say, an extreme difference of feeling in the German people now as compared with the way they felt at the outbreak of the war. They seem to realize that Germany has "shot her bolt" and there is no

longer any talk of marching on Paris, Petrograd and London. The enthusiasm of the people has cooled. Nevertheless, it is said, they are neither disconsolate nor hopeless. They are confident Germany cannot be defeated, although they feel she must overthrow her enemies and would be willing to call it a draw.

From this fool's paradise they will have a rude awakening. Very many who have been the victims of slaughter, highly specialized, has been the whole study of a race for two generations, will it experience the rigors of war, and the allies—fighting a fight for freedom for every neutral nation from the colossal United States to microscopic San Marino, fighting for ordered freedom against ordered slavery, fighting for Runnymede against Zutphen—must of necessity dictate their peace terms in the very palace of the wicked author of the wickedest of wars.

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**WHAT ONE MAN CAN DO
WHEN PROPERLY ARMED
WITH HAND GRENADES**

London, April 19.—The important part that hand grenades are playing in the western campaign is made evident by the fact that awards of the Victoria Cross announced tonight, three were for "conspicuous bravery" displayed in the use of these missiles.

Private Edward Barber, of the first battalion of the Grenadier Guards, at Neuve Chapelle, "ran from his command company and threw himself on the enemy with such effect that a very great number of them at once surrendered."

"When the grenade party reached Barber," the report making the award says, "they found him quite alone and unsupported and the enemy surrendering all about him."

Lance Corporal Fuller, of the Grenadier Guards, won his Cross in the same battle.

"Seeing a party of the enemy endeavoring to escape along a communication trench," the report says, "Corporal Fuller ran quite alone toward them and killed the leading man with a bomb. The remainder of the crew, nearly 50, finding no means of evading his bombs, surrendered to him."

Lance Cyril Gordon Martin, who already possesses the Distinguished Service Order Medal, was in command of a grenade throwing party of six, and although wounded, led his party into the enemy's trenches and held back their reinforcements for over two hours."

Private May, of the Scottish Rifles, and Private Tollerton, of the Cameron Highlanders, were awarded Crosses for rescuing wounded men under fire."

"Private Tollerton," according to the report, "carried a wounded comrade, while under a heavy fire, into a place of greater safety, although wounded himself. He then continued to run into the fire line and remained there until his battalion returned, when he returned to the wounded officer and lay beside him for three days until both were rescued."

**BRITISH SUCCESS DUE TO
SPEED OF TUNNEL ENGINEERS**

London, April 23.—The Daily Mail's correspondent in Northern France, in a dispatch describing the British attack on Hill No. 60, southeast of Ypres, says: "The British success was due largely to the speed of the tunnel engineers. An explosion of the British miners anticipating by only a short time a similar move planned by the German engineers. Hill No. 60 is only 200 yards long. The fighting here has been more terribly concentrated than in any spot in history. The whole hill is mined, treacherously sandbagged and covered. Some of the enemy's trenches are still virtually the hull within 20 yards of our tunnels."

The correspondent says that in the fighting on Hill No. 60 the Canadian troops, especially distinguished themselves and have been commended by Sir John French for the speed and precision with which they dug themselves in after charging in considerable force and in a very hot corner. Their trench and sandbag work was so good that they suffered only six casualties.

**PIRATE IN TEXAS TAKES
EIGHT LIVES**

Dallas, Texas, April 23.—At least eight persons dead, a heavy telephone damage, telegraph and telephone communication interrupted and railroad schedules disrupted by washouts, soft tracks and threatened bridges was the result of a rain, electrical and windstorms general over nearly all Texas and the eastern portion of Oklahoma yesterday, and which continued early today in some localities.

Lightning started a fire in an oil warehouse causing a loss of \$120,000. Burns, a gas main at Allard caused by water undermining the line, has left Dallas and Fort Worth without natural gas this afternoon. It was reported the bursted main was under eight feet of water and workmen would be unable to make repairs until the water subsided.

The Maritime Provinces, building

operations were reported active, though a noticeable dullness in this regard was reported in most districts in Ontario and the western provinces.

"At Winnipeg the number of unemployed had diminished, and in the middle west there was general agreement that the unemployment crisis had passed. In Vancouver depression continued, while Victoria reported the situation brighter than for several months."

**A RED CROSS APPEAL
TO THE FARMERS**

Our country, with its allies, is waging a great war for justice, for the protection of small nations, in the enjoyment of their rights, for continued and growing freedom, and for the maintenance of its pledged word of honor. Much destruction and desolation are being caused. Lives are being lost by the thousand. Canada's first contingent is now in the thick of it. Some will fall sick; many may be wounded; some will pay the last full measure of devotion to their country and its cause.

The Red Cross Society exists to succor the sick and wounded in war. It needs more money to provide more beds in hospitals in Great Britain and France, and more money to pay more Red Cross nurses, to send more money and more things made by women, to supply to clearing hospitals, base hospitals and recovering hospitals.

I appeal to farmers to send me sums from \$1 to \$50 during the first week in May. Every \$10 provides one additional hospital bed with the given name over it. By sending me about \$10,000 you would serve your country well, bring credit to yourselves, and make all of us very proud of you. For the sake of the wounded boys, make the gift substantial. It will be an investment towards the recovery of some Canadian soldier who stood in our streets who might be upheld.

Faithfully your friend,
JAS. H. ROBERTSON,
Chairman, Red Cross Society at Ottawa.

**MAGNIFICENT ANIMALS AT
CALGARY HORSE SHOW**

Calgary, April 23.—Some magnificent animals were scanned Thursday afternoon at the horse show by a fair number of spectators, when judging in Shires, Clydesdale and Suffolk Punch animals was in progress. The Shire classes were quite large and the mares were very fine specimens, according to the comment of old-time horsemen.

The attendance was much larger than on the preceding day, and quite a large number of ladies were present during the afternoon. The soldiers also manifested considerable interest in the proceedings, which adjourned at about 6 o'clock.

The first prize and champion in the Shire classes went to Gouverneur S. M. Birney, who resides in England, but has a very fine ranch at Midford, whose fine animal, Horro Forster, won considerable praise. The Countess in the mare class was G. Lee Warner's Queen Carlton, and the second was Burnsidehill Rose.

First prize and championship in the Suffolk Punch class of stallions over four years of age went to F. J. Hartell's Aspinore Cap, bearer, a splendid animal.

The Clyde mares, by unanimous consent of the spectators, were a very fine lot. The first prize and championship went to Jess of Craymore, owned by Mr. Webster, of Ardmillan, with Anna, Mrs. Constance, and Jenny Lithgow, who were born and raised at Edmonton, took third place here. The best Canadian bred Clyde mare was P. M. Reid's Ballygwan Queen, with D. Thorburn's Rosie Echo a close second.

The champion Percheron mare was Roseen, owned by George Lane and Gordon Ironsides and Fares, with Lena, owned by the same men, reserve. Lena also was awarded the Canadian breed championship in mares.

No records were broken in the auction sale of hawks Thursday afternoon, but good prices were put up were obtained. About half of the total number were disposed

of at 8:30, when the sale adjourned in the Shorthorn bull class. The main types sold during the afternoon were Herefords and Shorthorns.

It was calculated when the sale adjourned that the 105 bulls sold during the day brought in a total of \$28,560, or an average price of \$173.23. The 83 Herefords sold for \$16,218, or an average of \$196.56, which was slightly below last year, when 18 were sold at an average price of \$222.23. Six Holstein bulls averaged \$78.33, approximately the same as the average last year, which was \$78.75.

**ARMENIANS RIVAL POWERS
ARE BUSY DROPPING
BOMBS**

London, April 23.—The Armenians are still busy dropping bombs. The Germans have thrown more than 100 explosive missiles upon Bialystok, Russian Poland, the Russians in retaliation, having bombed the railroad station at Sodkau, East Prussia; the British have attacked the German airship Hangars at Ghent, Belgium, while French airmen have thrown bombs on the headquarters of the German general Von Strandt in the Woerre, and attacked German convoys in Baden and an electric power plant at Lorraine, Baden, a short distance northeast of Basel, Switzerland.

**GERMANS TRIED TO INVADE
ENGLAND, SAYS NAVAL
WRITER.**

Liverpool, April 23.—F. T. Lee, the naval writer, during the course of a lecture here Wednesday night, said:

"It is not generally known that the Germans tried to land an expeditionary force in England and that the British navy forced them to go back to their harbour again. We were once very near to an invasion, although never a word of it in the newspapers."

Faithfully your friend,
JAS. H. ROBERTSON,

Chairman, Red Cross Society at Ottawa.

**The Liquor
License
Ordinance**

**Applications
for
Liquor Licenses**

The following applications for liquor licenses will be considered by the Board of License Commissioners at the annual meeting to be held in the City Hall, at Wetaskiwin, Alberta, on Wednesday, the 26th day of May, 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Adam Atcher, for renewal of license in respect to the Waldorf Hotel, situated on Lots one (1), two (2), and three (3), Block three (3), Plan T, Leduc, Alberta.

Benjamin W. Runyon, for renewal of license in respect to the Leland Hotel, situated on Lot four (4), and part of Lots one (1), two (2), three (3) and five (5), Block eight (8), Plan T, Leduc, Alberta.

Magloire Lachance, for renewal of license in respect to the Arlington Hotel, situated on Lots one (1), two (2), three (3) and ten (10), Block seven (7), Lacombe, Alberta.

Charles Victor O'Hara, for renewal of license in respect to the Grand View Hotel, situated on Lots eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10), Block two (2), New Norway, Alberta.

Isaac Newton Haviland, for renewal of license in respect to the Hotel Haviland, situated on Lots one (1), two (2), and three (3), Block three (3), Donaldo, Alberta.

John Angus McDonald and William James Brady, for renewal of license in respect to the Hotel Ferintosh, situated on Lots thirteen (13) to seventeen (17) inclusive, Block three (3), Ferintosh, Alberta.

Everard A. Heagle, for renewal of license in respect to the Imperial Hotel, situated on Lots one (1), two (2) and three (3), Block nine (9), Miramichi, Alberta.

Frank E. Bretall, for renewal of license in respect to the King Edward Hotel, situated on Lots fifteen (15) and sixteen (16), Block one (1), Hardisty, Alberta.

Central Alberta Hotel Co., Ltd., (William Gavin, Mgr.), for renewal of license in respect to the Cecil Hotel, situated on Lots thirty (30) and thirty-one (31),

W. M. Paul, for renewal of license in respect to the Grand View Hotel, situated on Lots sixteen (16) and seventeen (17), Block two (2), Okotoks, Alberta.

The Arlington Hotel Co., Ltd., (V. Materka, Mgr.), for renewal of license in respect to the Arlington Hotel, situated on Lots seven (7) and eight (8), Block three (3), Camrose, Alberta.

Eugene E. Lawrence, for renewal of license in respect to the Windsor Hotel, situated on Lots six (6) to ten (10), inclusive, Block two (2), Camrose, Alberta.

Camille David, for renewal of wholesale liquor license granted in respect to store situated on Lots thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), Block two (2), Camrose, Alberta.

J. D. Baird and Thomas Ward, for renewal of license in respect to the Angus Hotel, situated on Lots fifteen (15) sixteen (16) and seventeen (17), Block two (2), Daysland, Alberta.

Martin Nielsen, for renewal of wholesale liquor license granted in respect to store, situated on Lot ten (10), Block two (2), Daysland, Alberta.

Rober Walker Watson, for renewal of license in respect to the Union Hotel, situated on Lots fifteen (15), sixteen (16) and seventeen (17), Block three (3), Bawlf, Alberta.

Theodore E. Skagen, for renewal of license in respect to the Florence Hotel, situated on Lots one (1) to five (5), inclusive, Block three (3), Killam, Alberta.

John Graham, for renewal of license in respect to the Lake View Hotel, situated on Lots eighteen (18) and nineteen (19), Block one (1), Strome, Alberta.

William J. Haynes, for renewal of license in respect to the Pioneer Hotel, situated on Lots fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17) and eighteen (18), Block three (3), Sedgewick, Alberta.

James Christian Nielsen, for renewal of license in respect to the Alberta Hotel, situated on Lots one (1), two (2) and three (3), Block fifteen (15), Bashaw, Alberta.

George Limberts and George Sellars, for renewal of license in respect to the Leland Hotel, situated on Lots eleven (11) and twelve (12), Block two (2), Ponoka, Alberta.

Joseph J. Klecker and David Morgan, for renewal of license in respect to the Royal Hotel, situated on Lots nine (9) and ten (10), Block two (2), Ponoka, Alberta.

Alfred Thomas Inskip, for renewal of license in respect to the Adelphi Hotel, situated on Lots one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4), Block five (5), Lacombe, Alberta.

David Lockman, for renewal of license in respect to the Empress Hotel, situated on Lots eleven (11), Block seven (7), Lacombe, Alberta.

F. L. Smith, Ltd., (F. L. Smith, Mgr.), for renewal of wholesale liquor license granted in respect to the most easterly store in the Day Block, situated on Part of Lots five (5) and six (6), Block five (5), Lacombe, Alberta.

Mac Brody, or renewal of license in respect to the King George Hotel, situated on Lots eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10), Block two (2), New Norway, Alberta.

Charles Victor O'Hara, for renewal of license in respect to the Grand View Hotel, situated on Lots eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10), Block two (2), New Norway, Alberta.

Isaac Newton Haviland, for renewal of license in respect to the Hotel Haviland, situated on Lots one (1), two (2), and three (3), Block three (3), Donaldo, Alberta.

John Angus McDonald and William James Brady, for renewal of license in respect to the Hotel Ferintosh, situated on Lots thirteen (13) to seventeen (17) inclusive, Block three (3), Ferintosh, Alberta.

Everard A. Heagle, for renewal of license in respect to the Imperial Hotel, situated on Lots one (1), two (2) and three (3), Block nine (9), Miramichi, Alberta.

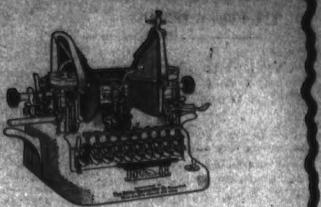
Frank E. Bretall, for renewal of license in respect to the King Edward Hotel, situated on Lots fifteen (15) and sixteen (16), Block one (1), Hardisty, Alberta.

Central Alberta Hotel Co., Ltd., (William Gavin, Mgr.), for renewal of license in respect to the Cecil Hotel, situated on Lots thirty (30) and thirty-one (31),

W. M. Paul, for renewal of license in respect to the Grand View Hotel, situated on Lots sixteen (16) and seventeen (17), Block two (2), Okotoks, Alberta.

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Eugene E. Lawrence, for renewal of license in respect to the Windsor Hotel, situated on Lots six (6) to ten (10), inclusive, Block two (2), Camrose, Alberta.



Reasons Why

**The
OLIVER
Typewriter**

Is Superior to all others

6. Drawing Lines—The Oliver is the only typewriter made with a vertical and horizontal ruling device. This device comes instantly into operation when lines in any direction are needed, and is a great convenience in billing, invoicing or tabulating.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe.

JOB PRINTING



Block three (3), Hardisty, Alberta.

Andrew Hutson, for renewal of license in respect to the Hotel Provost, situated on Lots one (1), two (2) and three (3), Block three (3), Provost, Alberta.

Dated at Edmonton, this tenth day of April, 1915.

G. P. OWEN FENWICK, Acting Deputy Attorney General.

**PROVINCE
OF
ALBERTA**

**Department of
Municipal Affairs**

**Notice of Court for Confirmation
of Returns of
Unpaid Taxes**

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of the District Court has appointed Friday, the 25th day of June, 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the holding of a Court at the Court House in the City of Red Deer for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 91 of the Local Improvement Act, covering the following Local Improvement Districts, viz:

Large Districts numbers 345, 346, 374, 408, 438, 484.

Small Districts numbers 329, 340, 341, 342, 371, 388, 390, 400, 401.

Also for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 19 of the School Assessment Ordinance by the Secretary-Treasurer of the following School Districts, viz:

Nos. 219, 245, 249, 261, 262, 291, 292, 293, 294, 305, 349, 361, 378, 394, 404, 483, 495, 527, 531, 543, 519, 551, 556, 566, 588, 594, 599, 601, 636, 640, 686, 687, 707, 708, 758, 766, 770, 772, 788, 791, 809, 829, 856, 880, 908, 918, 1014, 1018, 1044, 1049, 1064, 1065, 1173, 1186, 1207, 1259, 1414, 1454, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1522, 1556, 1617, 1627, 1630, 1670, 1754, 1784, 1803, 1807, 1855, 1914, 1920, 1966, 1974, 1977, 1988, 1991, 2048, 2074, 2091, 2154, 2160, 2161, 2166, 2188, 2228, 2231, 2277, 2415, 2577, 2638, 2652, 2744, 2810, 2817.

Also for confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return made under the provisions of Section 11 of the Educational Tax Act, covering lands located in the following Districts:

Nos. 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 371, 374, 395, 396, 400, 401, 403, 435, 436, 437, as shown on official map prepared by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

Dated at Edmonton this 20th day of April, 1915.

JOHN PERKIN, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Magnet Lodge No. 12

I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome. — J. Nottingham, N. G., Geo. Baker, H. S.

**Col. W. A. Stewart
Auctioneer**

LACOMBE ALBERTA

Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise and Bankrupt Sales called. Terms right. I solicit your business. Call Phone 120.

Quick Help For Chest Soreness! All Congestion Made To Go Quickly

**Worst Cold or Sore Throat
Cured in Quick Order**

RUB ON NERVILINE

Rub Nerviline plentifully over the neck and chest—rub it in well—lots of heat will not hurt. The relief will be surprising.

Nerviline is effective because it's powerful—about four times stronger than camphor. It penetrates quickly, penetrating, sinks in through the skin, gives right in when the soreness and congestion really are. Its action is so rapid, so powerful, so sure, so slight, it draws out the inflammation, and before morning takes away that feeling of tightness, and stops the fits.

CITY IS MINING GOLD

Edmonton Turns to Industry to Keep Men Employed in Time of War.

How to provide for the army of the unemployed thrown out of work because of the miners' strike, according to the European war, says the Popular Mechanics Magazine. Is there any place in the British colonies than anywhere else outside of the continent of Europe? The city of Edmonton, Alta., is one town that puts no added burden either on the taxpayer or the charitable.

The bars of the Saskatchewan River which runs through the city, contain much gold dust of the very fine variety. The old bars of the world, at home, says a writer in the Popular Mechanics Magazine. The river that flows to the northeast of Sini, the chief town of the colony, has a great many gold-bearing, alluvial deposits, and some two hundred men soon went to work. The average clean up per man for the month of August and September was about \$150 to \$25 a day.

Its Virtue Cannot be Described.—No one can explain the power that Dr. J. H. Thompson's Oil possesses. His originator was surprised himself by the wonderful qualities that his oil possessed. That he was the inventor of the oil is a fact known to the myriads that are in praise of this wonderful Oil. So familiar is everyone with it that it is prized as a household medicine everywhere.

Persian Lamb in Africa
If Great Britain retains German South Africa the carcase industry there should receive increased attention.

Caravan sheep were first imported from South Africa to the Cape last October in 1897, and the sandy soil of some parts of the country seems to suit the animals admirably.

A week elapsed and the big store received a plump little lamb.

I always try to be expansive to strangers, but you suggest something a little less elaborate.

Jack Tar—Rations

"Jack Tar" may be kept in the top condition if he is taken care of his duties efficiently, and the naval authorities help him to do this by giving him a good sailor's diet.

The following are the amounts of provisions carried on board a man-of-war with a crew of 170 under 200.

Fresh meat, 1 ton; fresh vegetables, 2 tons; salt pork, 250 lbs.; flour, 45 tons; biscuits, 1 ton; preserved meat, 100 lbs.; dried fish, 100 lbs.; dried rabbit, 1,118 lbs.; pickles, 100 lbs.; sugar, 340 lbs.; split peas, 100 lbs.; dried beans, 50 lbs.; dried fruit, 50 lbs.; tons; sugar, 20 tons; tea, 14 tons; coffee, 1/2 ton; drinking chocolate, 21/2 tons; jam, 10 tons; raisins, 10 tons; dried fruit, 10 tons; dried pepper, 250 lbs.; salt, 1/2 tons; vinegar, 150 gallons; rum, 1,235 gallons; soap, 6½ tons; tobacco, 2 tons.

Some specimens of the sheep have been sent to the Royal Veterinary College and other parts of South Africa, where, however, little attention seems to have been paid to the care of the animals. A flock of caravans sheep has recently been imported into Newfoundland, and the results of this important experiment will be awaited with interest.

Minard's Liniment Cures Gout in Cows.

Mrs. Oldus—I buy my husband a lot of grain every year.

Mr. Newland—I thought you objected to his smoking at home.

Mrs. Oldus—So I do—and he never does.

"How did you get your musical temperament?"

"I was born in a flat."

coups entirely.

Where can you find so powerfully searching a relief as Nerviline for a bad cold? Search the world over and you'll discover nothing half so good.

For a bad cold, Nerviline has been quickly curing colds, coughs and throat troubles. Thousands use it for rheumatism, neuralgia and gout. Nerviline all speaks well at its work, and its liniment, because they have proved it almost magical power.

Whenever you have an ache or pain, no matter how severe it is, just apply Nerviline, and it always removes the soreness, gives right in when the soreness and congestion really are. Its action is so rapid, so powerful, so sure, so slight, it draws out the inflammation, and before morning takes away that feeling of tightness, and stops the fits.

It's a real tonic, too.

**The Store
of
Quality**

A. M. CAMPBELL

**The Store
with the
Right Prices**

The Leading Store News

Ladies' New Waists

Just arrived, another shipment of Ladies' new Cotton Voile and Silk Waists. These are special value and up to date in style. Prices range from \$1 to \$4.

Children's New Hats

We carry a good assortment of Children's Spring Hats. Good assortment of shapes and colors at special prices ranging from 50c to \$2.50

New Scrim and Bunglonets

House cleaning time is coming and you will want to replace those old curtains and get new ones. We have a good variety of Scrims and Bunglonets to choose from, prices ranging from 15c to \$1.00 per yd

NOTICE--Our Grocery Department carries a full line of Groceries. It is our motto to give you nothing but the best pure food, all fresh and reliable. We also carry good variety of Garden Seeds, such as Potter's, Steele Briggs', Ferry's, in package or bulk.

**Agent for
Ideal
Patterns**

A. M. Campbell
Lacombe

**Our Hardware
is
at your service**

Don't Neglect the Eyes of Your Children

A good share of the trouble of children who in school matters are not passing ahead as they should, can be attributed to eye trouble, so say teachers and school officials. Parents probably never think of this, nevertheless it is a fact.

It would be wise to have the child's eyes examined by a competent optician. Such services cost you nothing here.

There are many people who have a wrong idea of Astigmatism. It is not a disease but an irregularity in the curvature of the eye and can be corrected by specially ground lenses. Its usual symptoms are headaches, often accompanied by a turning of the head a little to one side and squinting the eyes, in viewing objects.

We are perfectly equipped to examine the eyes and correct all defects that glasses will remedy.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON
Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building

Items of Interest Locally

Mrs. Wm. Curry went to Edmonton this week, for a few weeks' visit.

Hub Camp 13324, Modern Woodmen of America, will hold the annual church parade on the first Sunday in June, weather permitting.

Ronaway Junes is drawing large crowds to the Rex every Tuesday evening. This promises to be a very fascinating play and will be followed with great interest by Lacombe theatre goers.

Wm. Curry and son Earl started on Tuesday for McMurray, some three hundred miles northeast of Edmonton, with the intention of locating in that district.

The Black Box, an installment of which is being presented every Saturday evening at the Rex, is exciting more interest than any photoplay heretofore produced.

There was a large attendance of Odd Fellows at the Presbyterian church on the 25th, the occasion being the observance of the 96th anniversary of the order.

Catch My Pal Patterson, temperance orator, of Belfast, Ireland, will address a meeting in the interests of prohibition, in the Comsat Theatre, on Tuesday, May 18.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!



We carry everything in the line of Shoes for Ladies and Children. Lace or button pumps, low shoes in patent leather, gunmetal, vic kid, and are perfect fitting styles. Material, the best leather, at a moderate price. Let us show you our stock.

Men's Dress and Driving Gloves

We have a full range of Men's Dress Gloves, Auto and Driving Gloves. These are extra good values. Prices from \$1.00 to \$2.50

Men's Work Gloves

Just arrived, a shipment of Men's Work Gloves, H.B.K. make, in mule skin, horse hide, napa, pinto, shell cordovan. These are made of the best leather at prices ranging from 50c to \$1.50 per pair

Auto Coats and Trousers

Men's Auto Coat and Trousers, just the thing to keep your clothes clean. Colors are khaki. Special value.

Coats, special \$4.00
Trousers 1.50

Men's New Spring Hats

We have all the latest in Men's Spring Felt Hats. The new spoon rim fedora in all shades, the high taper crown and half telescope in all the newest colors. Prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.50

Glen E. White, the well-known Spruceville farmer, was fortunate in securing two first prizes with his two Holstein entries at the Edmonton Stock Show last week. He also secured a second prize in the hog class.

The Women's Institute is taking hold of the matter of cemetery improvement. A day will be set for some time in May, when the ladies of the Institute, with such masculine assistance as they can secure, will do all that can be done in a general way to put the cemetery in a more presentable condition, and they request that all lot owners on the same day put their own lots in order.

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There has been considerable grain stolen in town and the surrounding district during the past few months to the great annoyance of the losers. This fact was no doubt in part responsible for an unusual interest being taken in a case that came up this week. On

Wednesday Robert Thompson was arrested on a charge of stealing a bag of chop from Cole & Slaters' slaughter house. He was released on \$1,000 bail till Friday, when the case came up for hearing before Magistrate Switzer and Wilson. The evidence showed that neighbors had seen him very early on Wednesday morning carrying a full bag from the direction of the slaughter house to his stable; that an investigation disclosed plain tracks all the way, so that there was no room for doubt that the bag had been carried from the slaughter house. Another strong bit of evidence against the accused was his behavior when he realized that arrest was imminent. He endeavored to escape arrest by offering to pay for the bag of chop in question and for several more bags of feed from the same place as well. The accused pleaded not guilty when brought into court, but his evidence in support of his plea lacked much of being convincing. He was found guilty and fined \$10 and costs, the costs amounting to about \$21, with the alternative of imprisonment and hard labor.

CRUISER NIOBE WATCHING OVER NEWPORT NEWS

Ottawa, April 23.—The whereabouts of the cruiser Niose has been revealed through a letter received by Mrs. S. Campbell, of Renfrew, from her son Bert, who is serving on Canada's biggest fighting ship as a wireless operator. The writer tells of a heavy storm which struck the Niose on its trip from Bermuda to Newport News and goes on to say:

"When we arrived at Newport we went on guard, relieving the ships there. Five were doing duty, but just for a day and a half, and when they steamed out they left. 'The Cumberland' and the 'Niose,' Chesapeake Bay is about 30 miles across, so we had our work cut out to guard it, especially at night, when one can hardly see 30 feet."

Orders came that should the Prinz Eitel Friedrich come out of the Niose would engage, so we prepared to clear for action. You

want to see a man of war clear for battle.

"That night, everything was ready and everybody to be up in time. After cruising over 30,000 miles (which we have done since our break out) and not meeting

the German, it was indeed a long waited chance. We had supper and then the bugler sounded as

to action stations. It was not my watch in the wireless room, so I went down into the magazines and operated a generator, used in firing the guns. Then, my work over, for a while, I went up to the upper deck. Here everything was pitch dark."

PRINTED BUTTER WRAPPERS

It is against the law for anyone to market butter in paper wrappers without having printed on the wrapper the words "Dairy Butter," and any farmer who contravenes this act is liable to a fine of \$10 to \$50.

There still appears to be some persons who question the fact that dairy butter cannot be legally offered for sale in paper packages without having printed on the wrapper the words "Dairy Butter."

Such persons as the words "Dairy Butter" and the word "Butter" in the Act of 1914 can be obtained at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, by sending for Bulletin No. 42.

The regulations under the Act came into force on Sept. 1st of last year and any violations of the Act are liable to penalties ranging from \$10 to \$50. It would be wise not to place too much faith in those who say there is no law on the subject, as a visit from the constable might be an expensive manner of gaining experience.

The underlying principle of the law is protection to the consumer, the honest manufacturer and the honest dealer. This is where the difficulty comes in; there are so many manufacturers and dealers who desire to continue tricks that are not honest to the consumer.

The manufacturer of wood butter is anxious to have his name on his product, the manufacturer of axle grease is naturally averse to have the stuff labelled. It is just those people that the Act is after, and all consumers should insist upon having the name of the maker on

any package of butter they buy. A dairy is defined by the Act as a place where the milk or cream of less than ten cows is manufactured into butter. Butter made at such a place must be labeled "Dairy."

BORN:

McDOUGALL—At Lacombe, on April 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles McDougall, a daughter.

RILEY—At Lacombe, on April 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Riley, twins (son and daughter).

HUTTON—At Lacombe, on April 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hutton, a son.

FOR SALE

White Orpington Cockerels, hatched from eggs from same pen that produced winning cockerel at Calgary and Edmonton 1914 fairs, and other prior winters. Size of these cockerels is also a prize winner in 1914. Price of these cockerels is \$1 to \$5 each. Apply, The Guardian Office, Lacombe.

Pure breed White Orpington eggs, Kellerasse strain, Aldrich quality, \$1 per setting.

Seed Potatoes

Ohio Junior, excellent table potato, earlier than Early Ohio. \$1.00 per bushel. Joe M. Awad, Railway Street, Lacombe.

M. W. of A.

Will the members of Hub Camp 13324, Modern Woodmen, please notice that the meeting night is changed from the first Tuesday to the first Monday of each month—B. S. Cameron, Clerk.